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- 1. A method for changing radio channels in a radio communication system, especially in a mobile radio system, in which an existing duplex radio link exhibits
- a first physical radio channel  $(D_a)$  for transmitting communication information via an air interface and
- a second physical radio channel (U) for
  transmitting communication information in the opposite direction to the first physical radio channel via the air interface

characterized in that, only the disturbed first radio channel  $(D_a)$  or only the disturbed second physical radio channel (U) is changed in the case of a disturbance of the duplex radio link, undisturbed physical radio channels being retained.

- 2. The method as claimed in claim 1, in which the radio communication system exhibits a TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access) component and in which only the timeslot (t1) of the disturbed first radio channel (Da) or of the disturbed second radio channel is changed.
- 3. The method as claimed in claim 1, in which the radio communication system exhibits an FDMA (Frequency Division Multiple Access) component and in which only the carrier frequency of the disturbed first radio channel or of the disturbed radio channel is changed.
- 4. The method as claimed in claim 1, in which the radio communication system exhibits both a TDMA multiple access component and an FDMA multiple access component and in which both the timeslot and the carrier frequency of the disturbed first radio channel or of the disturbed second radio channel is changed.
- 35 5. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 4,

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in which the radio communication system exhibits a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) component and in which the transmission code of the disturbed first radio channel or of the disturbed second radio channel is changed.

6. The method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 5, in which each available radio channel ( $D_a$ ,  $D_n$ , U) of a radio communication system can be used both as first radio channel ( $D_a$ ,  $D_n$ ) and as second radio channel (U).